DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1865. { NUMBER 41.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

For the Confederate.

EDENTON, N. C., Feb. 10th, 1865.

MR EDITOR:—In justice to our community, and to silence misrepresentation, we, the authorities of the town of Edenton, desire to make public the circumstances connected with a recent occurrence in our midst, the necessity for which, no one can deplore more than we do ourselves. About 12 or 15 months ago, a man, going by the name of Murden, (Alias Williams,) and representing himself as belonging to the 15th Va. Cavalry, paid us a visit, in company with one of his comrades, endeavored to set fire to our town, and threatened the lives of some of our citizens. Several of our people, under the lead of F. W. Bond, then a wounded Captain in the 1st Regt. of N. C. Troops, undertook the task of disarming the evil-doers, and succeeded without any great trouble. Murden was ordered to leave the town, and did so without further molestation. Statements of the facts, by the citizens, were sent over to the State and Military authorities, and one forwarded to the Colonel of the 15th Va. Cavalry, requesting him not to permit any such lawless and riotous soldiers to come into our midst without prudent officers to control them; and remonstrating urgently against the collision, which would be inevitable between such *characters* and our own citizens. Our fears have been realized, but the *difficulty* under every point of view was forced upon us.

On the evening of Wednesday last, the 18th inst., the man Murden above alluded to, came into our town with three others, two of them, Kellum and King, supposed (from the best information we have,) to have formerly belonged respectively to the 15th and 5th Va. Cavalry, and the third, Bailey, (a native of this town) formerly a member of Capt. Badham's artillery company. Bailey known, and the others believed to have some time ago deserted from their commands, and to have joined a band of robbers, who have been infesting this section of country. They soon began to manifest their savage and lawless disposition by *threatening the lives of peaceable and defenceless citizens, without provocation.* They were waited upon by us, and requested to behave themselves, which Murden who professed to be in command, promised they should do, pledging that no person or property should be molested. Some time during the night, they forced their way into the residence of Mr. James C. Johnston, whose defenseless condition, old age, and infirmity ought to have given him a claim upon the kindness and protection of every good man; and with threats against his life to prevent outcry, most atrociously robbed him of money, plate, jewelry and other portable valuables to the amount of about thirty thousand dollars in Bank money. In the following morning information of the robbery was given to the Mayor, who at once proceeded to *summon a posse* of men to arrest the scoundrels.—They were ordered to surrender, and assured they should have a fair trial, but if they resisted they would be shot. Two of them surrendered; the other two resisted, and *in the act* of using their weapons against our citizens were shot. Kellum was killed and King wounded.—Not one of the citizens was injured; nearly all the stolen property was taken off the persons of the rascals and restored to the owner.

We should not fulfill our duty, if we did not with special communication (tho' all acted well) the conduct and bravery of our fellow-townsmen T. K. Feagan, who exposed himself very much to sustain the supremacy of law and order, and *one other* to us unknown with certainty, whose timely shot against Kellum saved, in all probability, both Feagan's and the Mayor's lives. Such is a brief and truthful statements of the facts.

In conclusion, we protest we have no wish to injure any one, and least of all to take life except upon the plainest necessity. Therefore, we request robbers and ruffians of all kinds to keep out of our town; and again we most earnestly solicit the Military authorities and officers not to send drunken, unruly soldiers among us without sober and prudent officers to control them. Any other course must lead to a collision, disagreeable to us, and dangerous to both sides.

T. W. HUDGINS, Mayor

WM. E. BOND,
CLEAVELAND SAWYER,
WM. C. WOOD,
N. S. PERKINS, } Commis'rs.

P. S. Since the above was written, we have good reason to believe, that the man calling himself King was going under an assumed name, that his real name was O. S. Brock, and that he formerly belong to the 5th Va. Cavalry.

Raleigh and Fayetteville papers please copy.

For the Confederate.

MR. EDITOR:—A Yankee correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in a description of the city of Savannah, its public places cemeteries, &c., makes the following allusion to Gen Francis S. Bartow, one of the hero martyrs of the first battle of Manassas, who lies buried in Laural Grove Cemetery, near Savannah:

"And there is a handsome monument erected over the remains of General Francis S. Bartow, of Savannah, who was killed at the first battle at Mannassas, and brought home for burial. A brave man no doubt he was, and a chivalric he may have been; but now that he fills a traitors grave, it ought to be so marked, if marked at all."

Fathers, brothers, mothers, sisters and companions of the brave martyrs who have fallen in defence of your homes and liberty, so would our inhuman foe have the tombs of *your* loved ones marked, if marked at all—"*a traitor's grave.*"

And yet, under your very eyes, here in the city of Raleigh, a vile and infamous sheet, in alluding to Yankee rule in Savannah, says the people "are rejoiced at the change of rulers," and fain would persuade you, notwithstanding your "passions and predjudices," that your condition would be improved under Yankee rule.

Truly, the Confederate authorities are merciful and forbearing, all such open treason would not go unpunished.

A SOLDIER.

Raleigh, Feb. 16, 1865.

OUTRAGE BY DESERTERS.—We learn that one day week before last three deserters entered the house of Mr. Duncan McNeil, a very old man, residing in the lower end of Richmond county, overpowered him, and locked him in a room. They then proceeded to rob him of a large amount of money he had on the premises. After accomplishing the theft they started to leave. A slave boy of Mr. McN, who had either been overlooked or not noticed by the party, as they were making off took one of Mr. McN's guns and fired at the party, mortally wounding one of them. The wounded party was carried to Rockingham, where he shortly after died.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

From the United States.

The following is Seward's letter to Minister Adams on the late Peace conference:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Feb. 9, 1865.

Sir,—It is a truism that in times of peace there are always instigators of war. So soon as a war begins there are citizens who impatiently demand negotiations for peace. The advocates of war, after an agitation, longer or shorter, generally gain their fearful end, though the war declared is not unfrequently unnecessary and unwise. So peace agitators in time of war ultimately bring about an abandonment of the conflict, sometimes without securing the advantages which were originally expected from the conflict.

The agitators for war in time of peace, and for peace in time of war, are not necessarily, or perhaps ordinarily, unpatriotic in their purposes or motives. Results alone determine whether they are wise or unwise. The treaty of peace concluded at Gaudaloupe Hidalgo was secured by an irregular negotiation under the ban of the Government. Some of the efforts which have been made to bring on negotiations with a view to end our civil war are known to the whole world, because they have employed foreign as well as domestic agents. Others, with whom you have had to deal confidentially, are known to yourself, although they have not publicly transpired.

Other efforts have occurred here which are known only to the persons actually moving in them and to this government. I am now to give, for your information, an account of an affair of the same general character, which recently received much attention here, and which doubtless will excite enquiry abroad. A few days ago Francis P. Blair, Esq., of Maryland, obtained from the President a simple leave to pass through our military lines without definite views known to the government. Mr. Blair visited Richmond, and on his return he showed the President a letter which Jefferson Davis had written to Mr. Blair, in which Mr. Davis wrote that Mr. Blair was at liberty to say to President Lincoln that Davis was now, as he always had been, willing to send commissioners, if assured they would be received, or to receive any that should be sent; that he was not disposed to find obstacles in forms. He would send commissioners to confer with the President with a view to a restoration of peace between the two countries, if he could be assured that they would be received. The President, therefore, on the 18th January, addressed a note to Mr. Blair, in which the President, after acknowledging that he had read the note of Mr. Davis, said that he was, is, and always should be willing to receive any agents that Mr. Davis or any other influential person now actually resisting the authority of the government might send to confer informally with the President, with a view to the restoration of peace to our one common country. Mr. Blair visited Richmond with this letter, and then again came back to Washington. On the 29th we were advised from the camp of Lieutenant General Grant that Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and John A. Campbell were applying for leave to pass through the lines to Washington as Peace Commissioners to confer with the President. They were permitted by the Lieutenant General to come to his headquarters to await there the decision of the President. Major Eckert was sent down to meet the party waiting instructions from the President. But at this juncture Lieutenant General Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of War, as well as to the Secretary of State, that the party from Richmond had reconsidered and accepted the conditions tendered to them through Major Eckert, and General Grant urgently advised the President to confer in person with the Richmond party. Under these circumstances the Secretary, by the President's direction, remained at Fortress Monroe, and the President joined him there on the night of the 2d of February. The Richmond party was brought down the James river in an U. States steam transport during the day, and the transport anchored in Hampton Roads.

On the morning of the 30th, the President, attended by the Secretary, received Messrs. Stephens Hunter and Campbell on board the United States steam transport River Queen, in Hampton Roads. The conference was altogether informal. There was no attendance of secretaries, clerks, or other witnesses.—Nothing was written or read. The conversation, although earnest and free, was calm and courteous and kind on both sides. The Richmond party approached the discussion rather indirectly, and at no time did they either make categorical demands or tender formal stipulations or absolute proposals.—Nevertheless, during the conference, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the Government and the insurgents were distinctly raised, and discussed fully, intelligently, and in an amicable spirit. What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation, upon which the war is waged, and a mutual direction of efforts of the Government as well as those of the insurgents, to some extensive policy or scheme for a season, during which passions might be expected to subside, and the armies be reduced, and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections resumed. It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some not very certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between this Government and the States, section or people now engaged in conflict with it.

This suggestion, though deliberately considered, was nevertheless, regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce, and he announced that we can agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilities except on the basis of the disbandment of the insurgent forces and the restoration of the National authority throughout all the States of the Union. Collaterally and in the subordination to the proposition which was thus announced, the anti-slavery policy of the United States was reviewed in all its bearings, and our President announced that he must not be expected to depart from the positions he had heretofore assumed in his Proclamation of Emancipation and other documents, as these positions were reiterated in his annual Message.

It was further declared by the President that the complete restoration of the National authority every where was an indispensable condition of any assent on our part to whatever form of peace might be proposed. The President assured the other party that while he must adhere to these positions, he should be prepared, as far as power is lodged with the Executive, to exercise liberality. Its power, however, is limited by the Constitution, and when peace should be made Congress must necessarily act in regard to appropriations of money, and to the admission of representatives from the insurrectionary States. The Richmond party were then informed that Congress had, on the 31st ult., adopted by a constitutional majority a joint resolution submitting to the several States the proposition to abolish slavery throughout the Union; and that there is every reason to expect that it will soon be accepted by three-fourths of the States, so as to become a part of the National organic law.

The conference came to an end, by mutual acquiescence, without producing an agreement of views upon the several matters discussed, or any of them. Nevertheless, it is perhaps of some importance that we have been able to submit our opinions and views directly to prominent insurgents, and to hear them in answer, in a courteous and not unfriendly manner.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Feb. 14, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.

I. Major C. S. Stringfellow Assistant Adjutant General C. S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno. W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3rd Regiment Reserves, N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) T. H. HOLMES,
Lt. Gen'l Comd'g.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Major &. A. A. Gen'l.

Feb. 13-d7t.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 122.

* * * * *

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person, not subject to the Rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall *purchase* from any soldier his *arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof*, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed,) S. COOPER.
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

HEAD QUARTERS RESERVE N. C.
Raleigh February 10 1865.
Official JNO. W. HINSDALE.
A. A. Gen'l.
Feb. 13-d7t.

State papers copy seven times.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

In Hillsboro, on 28th inst., a good family CARRIAGE, at public auction.
Feb 17-d3t PRIDE JONES.

COPAL VARNISH.

The undersigned are now engaged in manufacturing Copal and Coach Varnish. Copal at $30 per gallon, and Coach at $50 per gallon.
Orders solicited
J. H. WILSON, Jr., & CO.,
Feb 17-dtf Charlotte, N. C.

N. C. POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An experienced person, capable of taking the place of Foreman, can get employment in the Mills of the above Company. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.
S. W. DAVIS, Pres't.
Feb 17-dtf Charlotte, N. C.

$200 REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the N. C. R. R. Depot on Sunday night the 12th inst, a medium sized dark bay MARE. At the time of her loss she had on both saddle and briddle. For her return, or information leading to her recovery, the above reward will be paid.
Apply to
Dr. THOS. H. HILL,
or Maj. HOOPER, Q. M.
Feb. 15-d3t
Conservative copy.

WANTED,

A lady to take charge of a private school of not more than six or eight Students, one who is competent to teach the English language, French, Latin, and Music on the Piano, healthy location and good neighborhood. State terms &c.,
THOS. L. MANER,
Feb. 14-d5t. Battleboro' N. C.

TO THE MAGISTRATES OF OF WAKE COUNTY.

We are requested to announce Lt. E. H. RAY as a candidate for the office of County Trustee. He was severely wounded on the 20th September last in battle near Petersburg, and his disability is thought to be permanent. If elected, he will attend to the duties punctually and faithfully.
feb 11-d2t-w1t*

$100 REWARD.

Stolen on the night of 25th inst., One milk and cider MARE, medium size, black mane and tail, foretop cut off. I will give the above reward for any information that will lead to a recovery of the above Mare.
JEMIMA F. BARKER.
Feb 15-d4t Williamsboro'.
Conservative and Progress copy one time, and send bill to this office

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Fineh by
feb 2-dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

MILK MILK!

Can be engaged by applying to
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Feb. 14-d2t.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.
Price of No. II, $12,50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber.
A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

The Commissioners of Appraisment for the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of Government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly spare from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which now at last is to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs.		$ 10 00
" unpeeled, per bush of 28 lbs.		7 50
Axes, with handles, each,		18 50
" without handles, each,		18 00
Bacon, per pound, hog round,		4 50
Beans, white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,		10 50
Brandy, apple, per gallon,		10 00
" peach, per gallon,		10 00
Beef, fresh, nett per pound,		2 00
" gross, per pound,		1 00
" salted, per pound,		2 50
Candles, tallow, per pound,		5 00
" adamantine, per pound,		10 00
Chains, trace, per pair,		16 00
Cloth, woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard		15 00
Cotton, raw, per lb.,		2 50
Coffee, Rio, per pound		12 50
Corn, unshelled, per bush., 70 lbs.,		1 00
Corn Meal, sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,		12 20
Drills, cotton, ¾ yd. wide 3 yards to pound, per yd.,		2 80
Four, extra family, per bbl 196 lbs.,		100 00
" extra superfine, per bbl. 196 pounds,		90 00
" superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs.		80 00
" fine, per barrel of 196 lbs.		70 00
Fodder, baled, per 100 pounds,		8 00
" unbaled, per 100 pounds,		7 50
Hats, wool each,		8 00
Hay, baled, per 100 pounds,		8 00
" unbaled, per 100 pounds,		7 50
Hides, dry, extra, per pound,		5 00
" " "		0 00
" green, per pound,		2 50
Horses, artillery, 1st class, per head,		1500 00
" artillery, 2d class, per head		1200 00
House rent, per room per month,		40 00
Iron, Pig, No. 1, per ton, 2000 lbs		350 00
" " " 2, " " 2000 lbs		314 00
" " " 3, " " 2000 lbs		278 00
" Bloom, " " 2000 lbs		710 00
" Smith's square or round, per ton of 2000 pounds,		1080 00
" serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 pounds,		400 00
Jeans, wool, domestic, per yard,		15 00
Kettles, camp, iron, per pound,		60
Lumber, good, per 1,000 feet,		60 00
Lard, per pound,		4 50
Leather, sole per pound,		10 00
" upper per pound,		12 00
" harness per pound,		12 00
Molasses, sorghum, per gallon,		15 00
Mules, 1st class, per head,		1,500 00
" 2d class, per head,		1,200 00
" 3d class, per head,		800 00
Mechanics, 1st class, per day, rations by government,		10 00
" 2nd class per day ration by government,		6 00
Nails, per keg,		200 00
Oats, sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs.		10 00
" sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.		9 25
" shelled, per bushel,		8 00
Osnaburgs, cotton ¾ yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,		2 50
" cotton, ¾ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,		2 75
Onions, per bushel,		12 00
Oxen work, 1st quality, per yoke,		1,500 00
" " 2d quality, per yoke,		1000 00
Peas, cow, per bushel of 60 lbs.		15 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs.		8 00
" sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs.		8 00
Peaches dried peeled, per bushel of 88 lbs.		12 50
" unpeeled, per bushel of 88 lbs.		10 00
Pork, fresh, nett, per pound,		3 50
" salted, per pound,		3 90
" gross,		2 60
Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, per head, per month,		8 00
" common, near town, per head per month,		5 00
" 1st quality, in the country, per head per month,		7 00
" common, in the country, per head, per month,		4 00
Quinine, good, per ounce,		80 00
Rice, new, per pound,		1 50
" old, per pound,		1 10
Rye, good, per bushel of 56 lbs.		12 00
Rosin, per bbl of 280 lbs,		2 00
" in bulk of 280 lbs.		50
Sacks, two bushels, osnaburgs, each,		6 00
Shirting, cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4½ yds. to pound, per yard,		1 75
" cotton, ¾ yard wide, 3½ yard to pound, per yard,		1 10
Cotton stripes, 3 yards to lb, per yard,		2 75
Salt, Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs.,		40 00
" Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,		50 00
" Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds,		45 00
Steel, cast, per pound,		10 00
Shoes, army, per pair,		25 00
Shoe thread, flax, per pound,		10 00
Socks, soldiers' wool, per pair,		4 00
Sheep, fat, per head,		50 00
Sugar, brown, common, per pound,		5 00
Soap, hard, per pound,		2 00
" soft, per pound,		1 25
Shucks, baled, 100 lbs.,		8 00
Shorts, good, per bushel of 22 lbs.,		1 75
Ship stuff, good, per bushel of 37 lbs.,		2 40
Tea, black, per pound,		10 00
" green, per pound,		18 00
Tent cloth, cotton, 10 oz. to yard, per yard,		2 50
Tobacco, No. 1, extra,		3 00
" No. 1		2 50
" No. 2,		1 75
" Lugs,		1 25
Tallow, clean, per pound,		4 50
Vinegar, cider, per gallon,		4 00
" manufactured, per gallon,		2 00
Whiskey, good, per gallon,		10 00
Wheat, good, per bushel of 60 lbs.		15 00
" bran, per bushel of 17 lbs.		1 50
Wheat straw, baled, per 100 lbs.		2 75
" " unbaled, per 100 lbs.		2 00
Wagons, wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,		700 00
" wood axle, 2 horse, new, each,		500 00
Yarn, cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs.		15 00
Wool, washed, per pound,		12 00
" unwashed, per per pound		10 00
HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.		
Baling long forage, per hundred lbs.,		1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,		25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day		12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		80 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,		20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,		24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,		6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,		4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,		110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,		65 00
Hire of horse, per day,		4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(signed) H. K. BURGWYN, Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK, Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.
February 6th, 1865.

NEGRO AUCTION.

Will be sold, at our Salesrooms, on Tuesday, 21st, at 12 o'clock, 30 likely NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls and children These Negroes are all likely and sold for no fault.
W. F. ASKEW & CO.
Feb 16-d5t.

THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

Wanted, two Mailing Clerks, applications from ladies will be entertained. Recommendations of character required. The duties are light and ladies will be provided with a retired and comfortable room. Apply in person immediately or address WM. B. SMITH & CO.
Field and Fireside Office, Raleigh, N. C.
Feb 16-tf.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

We are authorized to announce C. P. Wilder, a candidate for the office of County Trustee. If elected he pledges himself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. Feb 15-dtd.

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP!

Boy LEVY was taken up in the enemie's lines on the other side of the Chowan River. He says he belongs to J. W. Isaac Hutchings; said boy is black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout and about forty-four or five years of age, weighs about 150 to 175 pounds.
For further particulars apply at this office.
feb 9-dtf.

THE CLOSING OF THE PORTS

Will probably, soon compel me to raise the price of the "Southern Hepatic Pills," the best family medicine in the Confederacy. *Now is the time for families and dealers to supply themselves.*
Until further notice I will send by mail prepaid one box for $5, a dozen for $60. Druggists and other dealers can buy by the quantity at $450 a gross, the purchaser paying freight.—*These prices are not proportionably high.* I will be glad to sell at old rates *for specie*, namely, 25 a box, $2.50 a dozen, $30 a gross. Cash must accompany all orders.
Address,
GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Feb 18-d6t* Goldsboro, or Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

By order of the Court of Equity of the County of Wake in the case of "Sarah A. Dupree, Eliza A. Dupree and others against Peter O. Dupree and others," I shall sell on the 25th day of March at 12 M, to the highest bidder two lots in the South Eastern portion of the City of Raleigh—in the pleadings mentioned and described—and bounded by the lots of J. J. Ferrell, O. L. Dodd and Ransom Johnson, containing about two acres of land. The houses on said lots are very comfortable and located in a healthy portion of the City. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.
Feb 15-d3t

FOR SALE.

In Oak Hill, Granville County, a beautiful Residence, and one hundred acres of well improved land. Apply to
BOB'T. T. WEBB.
Feb 15-d6t. Franklinton Depot.

A DOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va.
jan 9-d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent Southern Express Company.
jan 18-dtf

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds, and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C.
JOSEPH PINNIX.
jan 30-dtf.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track-laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS,
Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
dec 19-dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked.
jan 23-dtf

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings.
W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER,
Yarbrough House,
jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.
State Journal copy.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO

W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.; Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9 dtf

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
is now published by the
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.
REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } Editors.
REV. C. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For two months.....$5.00
For four months.....10.00
For six months.....15.00
For eight months.....20.00

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
nov 1-d2t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

The office of the *Confederate* needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. Those applying must be practical Printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

The Duty of the Hour.

A new, grave, and momentous duty, is now enjoined upon the people of the Confederacy. Our enemies, not for the first time authoritatively, have laid down their purposes and determination, and declared the fate, in store for this nation. But they have done this now more distinctly, more emphatically, and more unequivocally. Brought face to face with three of the most eminent men in the land—who were seeking to open with them negotiations for peace, who were asking even for a momentary truce, in order to discuss peace propositions—they said.

We will not recognize your government for a moment; we will not treat with your States for a moment; we will not suspend hostilities for a moment.

We will not discuss propositions of peace for a moment; unless your army lays down its arms; unless your government is abrogated; unless your people submit to the laws and constition of the United States, and thereby take the confiscation of your property; the abolition of slavery; and the pains and penalties which are your personal liabilities.—These conditions being thus explicitly announced, our Commissioners have returned; have made their report; and the truthfulness of this account stands upon the credit for veracity, in which Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell are held. We are then brought face to face—square up to the issue—of *fight or submit*. There are but these two outlets from the tenement in which we all now lodge, the front door leading to the side of the country, honor and patriotism; the other—the *back*—leading to apostacy, submission, and ruin.

It is manifestly the duty of every man, in the most open and public manner, to take the one side and not the other. If he mean to uphold the cause, to stand by the country, and assist the struggle, it is his duty to say so.

If not, let him come outlike a man, and earn the character of beinga bold enemy, rather than be a *sneak*. Heretofore, many men have thought they could steer a middle course, and by the exercise of some political rights, either as individuals, or as components of States, put themselves into some relation with the enemy's Government, by means of which, peace might be brought about. The delusion is dispelled. No ground is left for any such surmise. No man will believe either in the sincerity or truth of him, who undertakes to talk now about reconstruction, or negotiation, by States. There is but one question which can now address itself to the mind of any man, and that is, are you prepared *to submit to the Yankee authority, take the Yankee oath of allegiance, and abide the Yankee laws and constitution.* It is this, or fight—this, or carry on the war, until honorable terms are wrung from our enemies.

There is another duty. How far are those who intend to stand by the country, to be impeded and hindered by opposition now that the issue is made, thus broadly. On this, we do not at present mean to express an opinion. There are some general remarks, however, which are just and appropriate. There is no doubt that one bad man, especially, if he have control of the means to spread his opinions and sentiments, can do more harm than many good ones can possibly counteract.

The war bears naught but hardship, sacrifice, danger and suffering—all these *he* can aggravate, and increase and exaggerate.

The war has inevitable reverses. These he can depict in the gloomiest colors. The successes, he can so readily depreciate. He can give information to the enemy; can cause desertion from the army; can weaken the confidence of the people, and obstruct the plans of the Government.

His appeals are to the ignorant and poor; or the selfish and interested; and the armory from which he draws his weapons, are the passions and predjudices of men.

Such a man, embarking with the fixed purpose to thwart, hinder and prevent the success of the war, can do vast injury. He is an enemy not to be despised. What course should be adopted against such a foe must be determined by the consideration of the stake for which we fight—liberty and life; and by the amount of hinderance he can offer to our attainment of this stake.

All these things now are matters for the serious, calmn, deliberate and resolute consideration of our people. Nothing should deter them from full and mutual conference upon these matters, and from a manly and patriotic decision. If the government and people mean to bring the war to a successful issue—if they hope to do this—they must strip for the fight. They must cease to conduct a languid war. They must bring no more the practices of peace into the conduct of the war. They must wage the strife as other nations do always, when invaded, exacting universal allegiance from all within their borders; and *allowing* no opposition, let or hindrance.

For one, we desire, seek, entreat, that no voice, no pen, no hand, will interpose to distract or divide. To effect this, we will make any sacrifice. But, to be frank and true, we further say, when this proves impossible, then we are prepared to confront as foes, those who will not be our allies in the common cause.

We had a conversation, this morning, with a Surgeon who went on with our prisoners captured at Fort Fisher, and to him we are indebted for the list of wounded, which we publish.

We made enquiry of him as to the action of Capt. Braddy's Company; and we are gratified to be able to say, that the statements heretofore extensively circulated, and by us published, are altogether inaccurate. Capt. Braddy's Company was not in charge of the sally port: but was stationed on the right, near the angle, and towards the sea. Capt. Adams commanded at the sally port with a battery. The enemy did not first obtain entrance by the sally port, but to the left of it. Lastly, this gentleman says he knows that a portion of Braddy's Company fought desperately; among others, he named especially Lt. Charles Williams.

We make the correction for Capt. Braddy with great pleasure; and should not have published the statement, but it had obtained a general circulation, and the best mode to secure justice was to concentrate the publicity of the charge. The present statement is from an eye witness.

Four Hundred Million Deficit.

The deficit of four hundred millions of dollars in the Treasury estimates, and now needing to be immediately supplied, has created considerable surprise. How has it happened that so large a sum was overlooked? is genarally enquired.

Insinuations are broadly made that large sums have been stolen. It is inexplicable to us; unless that many purchasing agents of the government, Commissaries, Quartermasters, Impressing agents, &c., had made purchases which they failed to return to Mr. Memminger in time for his report; and these liabilities of the government have come in since, making this increase in the public debt. If this be so, it is a natural occurrence.

The action taken by the authorities and people of Edenton, with reference to the robbers that infest them, is the right action. The counties of our State are infested with these banditti. Murders of peaceful citizens occur almost daily, and arson and burglary, and other outrages, are as common as night. Let our people band together and make short work of these depredatros. There are times when the self defence of communities is as imperative as that of individuals. Such times are these when gaols are insufficient to hold criminals, because of armed associates in league, to rescue them. If communities will organize to resist and punish such cdaracters, it will rid them of their presence, and it will have the good effect of sending deserters back to their commands.

Messrs. Wm. B Smith & Co., of the *Field and Fireside*, of this city, have procured female corresponding and mailing clerks for their office; and the conscript office of this city also employ lady assistants. We applaud this innovation on the old established custom, here; and would be glad to see it carried out generally. There are hundreds of "bomb proof" positions held by men which could be filled admirably by women, and they should be. We hope that others will follow the commendable example set by Messrs. Smith & Co.

Our friend Leigh Guthrie who sent us an advertisment with $10 enclosed, is informed that we respectfully decline to publish his advertisement. We have no doubt he is a "young soldier of good moral character, well educated and intelligent," as he describes himself to be. If he has served his country in the field four years; and should be fortunate enough to come out all safe, he will have no difficulty in finding "an accomplished and refined young lady" to correspond with for "mental improvement and perhaps matrimony," without advertising for her—that is, through a regular introduction into her family, by proper means Advertising now-a-days to find anything, is not apt to be successful. Our cow—a small red and white cow—strayed out of our lot the other night, and we advertised for her immediately, but have never heard hide or horn of her. We think that a young lady, such as he describes, will be as difficult to find, *by an advertisement*, as our cow was, especially, as he offers no reward for her "except mental improvement, and *perhaps* matrimony."

We will return the $10, if informed how to do so.

PERSONAL.—We understand that Generals Beauregard, Joe. Johnston, Pemberton and Lovell are at Columbia. Gen. Bragg is at Richmond.

We have several communications on hand. They will appear as soon as we can make room for them.

All newspapers in the Confederate States are requested to copy six times General Orders No. 2 and 8, from headquarters armies of the Confederate States, dated February 11, 1865, to be found in this day's "Confederate" Bills sent (with a copy of paper) to the Richmond *Enquirer* office will be paid.

At the request of Brig. General Barringer, we renew the publication of the accompanying appeal from General Lee. General Barringer informs us that his Brigade is deficient in Cavalry arms and equipments. If supplied, he can turn out an effective force in the spring. We trust our people will exert themselves to supply the wants of this command.

These arms and equipments, in many instances, come into the possession of people in the country. They are some times left at the Railroad Depot, Hotels, &c.

Persons will render a good service, who will contribute to their restoration. We are rejoiced to hear from General Barringer that his Brigade is unanimously determined to prosecute the war for independence. We bid God-speed to this gallant commander and his brave men.

HEADQR'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 25, 1865.

To arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accroutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their own defence, should remember if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A fair compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, at any station, or officers in the enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested, and those connected with this army, are directed to received and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these Headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated, such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:
Capt. J. M. Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond.
Major B. Randolph, Staunton, Va.
Major E. S. Hutter, Danville, Va.
Capt. G. S. Getty, Lynchburg, Va.
Capt. Chas. Semple, Wytheville, Va.
Capt. A. G. Brenizer, Salisbury, N. C.

By order of J. GORGAS,
Brig. General, Chief of Ordnance.

NEGROES ARMING.—We slip the following from the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 15th.

The bill to put a number of negroes in the the military service to be used in such employments as the Commander-in-Chief may determime, will be taken up in the House of Representatives this morning.

Some local interest has been manifested in this measure since it was known yesterday that quite a military fever had broken out among the negroes employed at the various hospitals here, and that they are already organizing volunteer companies to take the field against the Yankee. Several hundred of them have professed an anxiety to volunteer; and at one of the hospitals, yesterday, fifty-two out of seventy-four negroes employed there agreed to enlist "for the war," and organized themselves into a military company in view of legislation now pending.

FIRES.—There have been several alarms of fire in our town during the past few days.—On Monday about 10 A. M. the dwelling of Mr. James Reynolds, near the cemetery, caught fire and was burnt to the ground. On the same evening an accidental fire was near destroying the residence of Mr. G. W. Williams on Hay Mount. On Tuesday at 5 P. M. a warehouse and stable belonging to A. A. McKethan, Esq., near his residence, with a large quantity of forage &c., was destroyed; and three hours later the stable of Mr. Edwin Glover was discovered to be on fire, but was saved from destruction. It is suspected that the last fire was incendiary; and it behooves every one to be on the lookout, that such villains may not escape hanging here, as they too often do elsewhere.

The fire at Mr. McKethan's is supposed by him to have originated in the spontaneous combustion of some hay that was put into the house wet on Saturday last. This should serve as a warning.—*Fay. Observer.*

OCCUPYING CONFEDERATE CITIES.—At one period, during the war of the Revolution, the British occupied all the cities of the struggling colonies. What did Washington think of that? "I am convinced," he wrote, "that the enemy, long ere this, are perfectly satisfied that the possession of our towns, while we have an army in the field, will avail them little. It involves us in difficulties, but does not, by any means, insure conquest to them. They well know that it is our arms, not defenceless towns, which they have to subdue before they can arrive at the haven of their wishes, and that, till this is accomplished, the superstructure they have been endeavoring to raise, 'like the baseless fabric of a vision' falls to nothing."

We recommend that to the croakers, if any are left now, who imagine that the possession of one or all the Confederate towns is to decide this contest.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

List of Sick and Wounded

Of the Garrision of Fort Fisher, now in the enemy's hands.

3RD BATTALION.

Co C—W T Lowe, stunned; A Coble, amputation right arm; G W Edwards, wounded in foot; J W Farmer, right foot; J J Peel, left leg, serious; J R White, right foot; W G Ingram, left thigh; C J Jenkins, amputated right arm.

13TH BATTALION.

Co D—J W Morgan right thigh, John Davis bronchitis, E N Joyner fractured cranium, Walter Bruce amputation right arm, (died January 20,) Jas Jackson, knee.

1ST BATTALION.

Co D—J D Baker leg, (died Feb. 5) A Blow stunned, H McQueen thigh, K B McKimmon right shoulder, M D McNeal left thigh, J D Kenedy right foot, M T McMillan, (died of pneumonia, January 27) K A Evans leg, (died January 26) R A Johnson thigh, R D McMillan leg.

Co C—Daniel Hare left arm amputated.

10TH N. C. REGT.

L W Menus, Co K flesh wound in side, W T Murphy, Co K thigh and penis.

J R Coleman, City Battalion, typhoid fever, A Tyson, Co B, flesh wound.

36TH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Compay B—D R Perry left arm amputated (died July 19); E J Nance left foot, D McNorton amputation of both lege, (died Jan. 18).

Co. C—N Stevenson left knee severe, D Mathews amputated right hand, J W Autry fractured lower jaw, J M Lockoman amputated right fore arm, W Serraner right leg, J A Ross fracture of upper jaw, W Sessames foot and leg, L G Smith left arm amputated, C T Jenkins right arm amputated.

Co. D—A J Wheeler left ancle, J H Fisher concussion of brain, D Riley concursion of brain, J H Fisher fracture of cranium, John Riley head, John Dale hernia.

Co. E—J B McLean thigh, (died Jan. 29); R Ryland left lung, A Strickland left leg, Moses Tyson arm.

Co. F—W H Randolph arm slight, E Partin thigh (died Feb. 7); John Weaver bowels, (died Jan. 28); R Lane head, A Howriston arm, B Pope thigh, W C Hardy thigh, (died Jan. 28); F M Hap left ear off, J T Ethridge arm, Thos Locke arm severe, J Marks head severe, G P Mathews bowels (died Jan. 19); B Throner head, (died Jan. 20); Jas Miltear (died Jan. 21);

Co.—D Bryant left arm amputated, J M Mintz shoulder, G P Johnson stunned, T W Walton left leg, R Cook wrist and thigh, Wash Biggs thigh.

Co. H—W C Sutton thigh, Jas Whitted left thigh, T A Peterson left shoulder (died Jan. 29);

Co. K—H Hickman right arm amputated, Lt. J S Wascot left hip, J S Millikin head, J O Evans, Diarrhoea, T W Williams, Catarrh, L J McLean measles, S W Lewis wounded in right breast.

40th N. C. REGIMENT.

Co. C—N J Simmons, left arm.

Co. D—J T Bradley arm and jaw, (died Jan 30;) W Cummings thigh, D Page right side, M P Seaton head, (died Jan. 19.)

Co. E—N Jackson, right thigh.

Co. F—J W Brown fracture left thigh, K Church fracture left thigh, F A Shotwell left side, W L Barnes neck.

Co. G—L Kornegay left thigh, W F Morton back, (died Jan. 26;) — Mathewson back, Captain Bucham back, Sergeant S H Williams, (died Jan. 28;) C D Brooks, (died Feb. 5;) W T Quinn left thigh, H Harris side, J F Martin right knee.

Co. H—N R Woody, (died Feb. 7.)

Co. K—B Harrison elbow, severe; D Allen amputation of left leg, D G Powers amputation of left leg, J C Smith left foot, G R Thompson right hand, G W Ballentine right leg, J H McLeod thigh, S B Clark left leg, J D Wilson arm, W O Karroll leg, (died Jan. 29.)

21ST S. C. REGIMENT.

Lt. and Adjt., E R W McIver arm amputated, private J O Brown Co C stunned, S W Williamson Co F, left shoulder (died Jan 28). A E Gibson Co F, left hip, Sergt S J Coleman, Co F, left elbow severe, Lt W D Cook Co F, left leg amputated, Sergt E M Wells, Co G, ankle slight, J B Quick Co F fracture of forearms W F Adams Co F, arm slight, W J Windham Co K, fracture of skull, left eye out

25th S. C. REGIMENT.

Private J W Grayson, Co. C, compound fracture of left knee; L Bough, Co H, amputation of right arm; J B Johnson, Co C, through bowels, (died Jan. 23;) Jas Kirby, Co D, shoulder, slight; Thos Davis, Co F, right knee, slight; J D Son, Co H, fracture clavical; J B Johnson, Co E, bowels, severe.

MARINE CORPS.

W P Moore, shock; R O'Kaafe, left arm, slight; Aaron Furlow, left leg amputated; Wm Quinn, amputation of leg, (died Jan 22;) Thos P Gibson, left thigh, (died Jan. 17;) M Bow, bowels, (died Jan 17;) A F Dean, concussion of brain.

RAID ON WAYNESVILLE.—Col. Kirk, with three or four hundred men, made a raid on Waynesville, Haywood county, last Friday.—There are so many rumors in regard to the matter that it is impossible to arrive at the truth. Capts. Teague and Mims, with a few men, attacked him, but with what result we are unable to learn. One report is that the Jail and two or three private dwellings were burned, and a large number of negroes and horses carried off. We shall probably receive an authentic account of the affair in a few days.

CONEDERATE TAXES.—Col. D. G. Maxwell, Tax Collector for this county, has furnished us a table showing the amount of the Confederate tax paid in Mecklenburg during the year 1864. The Specific tax $10,580, tax on Sales $376,860 37, on Neat Cattle $7,758 35 in Property and Credits $4,658 82, on Profits above 25 per cent. $25,021 09, on ten per additional tax $33,409 01, on 30 per cent. do $6 325 95, Advalorem 5 per cent. tax $295,635 26, on Salaries $899 95, on Incomes $202 906 92, Soldiers tax $97,639 00. Total, $761,694 75.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

RUNAWAY NEGRO KILLED.—A runaway negro of Mr. R. Buchanan, who has been dodging about the lower part of this county for near a year past, and who had been outlawed, was killed one night last week, on the premises of Mr. A. A. McRae. The negro was discovered in one of Mr. McRae's outhouses, started to make off, was commanded to stop, but not doing so, was fired upon with the result mentioned above.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

THE YANKEE LOSS NEAR PETERSBURG.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac, of the 8th, acknowledges the loss of 1500, more or less, on the part of the Yankees in the late movement of Grant's army.

War News.

FROM PETERSBURG.

The Petersburg *Express*, of the 15th, says:

With the exception of some cannonading and mortar firing on our left, yesterday afternoon, there was nothing to disturb the reigning quiet on the lines. This firing was more moderate than usual, though it continued for several hours. Elsewhere on the lines affairs were unusually quiet.

There is but little firing between the pickets now, during the day, and not as much as was observable some weeks ago. There seems to be a quiet understanding between the opposing parties to partially cease this practice.

From the extreme right we learn that no further movement had been attempted, and none apprehended at once. The enemy says that the recent advance was made to intercept Gen. Lee on his retreat from Petersburg.—Grant no doubt found out to his entire satisfaction that the city was not evacuated—We can inform him that there is no intention to give up this place. And we have no idea that Grant and Sherman, and Thomas and all the other Yankee generals, executing their various combinations towards the two Virginia cities, will be able to compel their abandonment.

CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 14th, gives the following account of operations in that vicinity. The 13th inst. was the five hundred and eighty-third day of the seige:

The latest information from Bull's Bay states that the enemy had not landed. The fleet of transports, sixteen in number, was still there. Our troops are on the alert and ready to give the foe a warm reception.

The usual report of the enemy's movements in the harbor and on Morris Island failed to reach us. About twenty shots were fired at the city Monday. Sunday a man named Wm. Doran was struck by a fragment of shell, making amputation of the right arm necessary.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

We received no later news of Sherman's movements than we published on yesterday. Numerous reports are in circulation, but none of them are deemed reliable.

We clip the following from the Charleston *Courier*, of the 14th:

We have no authentic reports from the road since last accounts.

The enemy, it is supposed, were engaged yesterday tearing up the track and burning the cross ties.

The enemy's movements and designs are still undeveloped; a day or two, however, will probably disclose their intentions. In the meantime our citizens may confidently rely upon our military authorities for all accurate information that can properly be made public.

FROM THE FORT FISHER PRISONERS.—A friend in town is in receipt of a letter, just received by flag of truce, from his son at the North, who was captured at the fall of Fort Fisher.

It appears that our gallant boys are all in Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island, in New York harbor. They are comfortable and well treated. Fifty prisoners are assigned together in one room. Gen. Whiting is with the boys in Fort Columbus, and is slowly recovering from his wounds. Col. Lamb, whose wounds it would seem were of a severe nature, was left in hospital at Fortress Monroe. Our friend has our thanks, and no doubt the thanks of many anxious parents and relations of the brave captives who languish in a foreign land, for this timely information.—*Wilmington Carolinian.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Holders of Confederate State securities are informed that Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, heretofore Confederate States Depository at Knoxville Tenn., but now of Charlotte, N. C, has been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to take up the coupons on Eight and Seven per cent. Bonds, and also to pay the interest, schedules on the 7,30 Notes. Printed forms for the schedules will be furnished to parties applying at the Bank of Charlottee where the Depository can be found.

This arrangement will prove a great public convenience to this section of country.—*Char. Democrat.*

A little girl was one night under the starry sky, intently meditating upon the glories of the heavens. At last, looking up to the sky, she said: "Father I have been thinking if the wrong side of heaven is so beautiful, what will the right side be."

If every man's breast could be looked into there would be found the image of some woman.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

My land, lying near the N. C. R. R. one mile from Thomasville containing 212 acres, nearly half of which is cleared. There is a splendid dwelling and all necessary out houses, and a very large and select orchard. Also, my stock of farming utensils, and provisions on hand.

Apply to
JNO. D. SPICER,
feb 18-d3t* Thomasville, N. C.

WANTED,

By a young Lady (Refugee) a situation as teacher in a private family. She is thoroughly competent to teach the English Language and Music. Address,
T. V. M.
feb 18-dtf Confederate Office.

NEGROES AT AUCTION!

Will sell this day at 12 o'clock
1 Negro man
1 Do girl
1 Do woman and 2 children
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
feb 18-d1t Com. Merchants.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE, N. C.
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 5.

I. Special attention is called to the 34th Article of War, and General Orders No. 78 series of 1864, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, which will be strictly observed in all correspondence with these Headquarters.

All communications not properly endorsed and forwarded through the prescribed channels, will be returned without act on, and a repetition of the offence will subject the party to trial for a violation of orders.

Letter paper will be folded in three, and foolscaps in four equal folds and endorsed thus:
1. Post or station and date of Letters.
2. Name and Rank of Writer.
3. Analysis of Contents.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW.
Feb. 18-d1t. Maj. & Asst. Adj. General.

Conservative, Charlotte Democrat, Winston Sentinel Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal, all copy 12 times.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Gen. Lee's Order.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.—Gen. Lee's General Order, No. 1, assuming command of the Confederate Armies, contains the following passages:

"Deeply impressed with the difficulties and responsibility of the position, humbly invoking the aid of Almighty God, I rely for success, upon the courage and fortitude of the army, sustained by the patriotism and firmness of the people of the Confederacy, that their united efforts, under the blessing of Heaven, will secure peace.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16.—The House passed several Senate bills, including a bill to provide for the remission of penalty for non-delievry of tithe bacon, due 1864. And a bill exempting maple sugar from tithes.

The bill from the special committee providing for the employment of negro troops, was taken up. Whereupon, the House resolved itself into secret session. Yeas 38, nays 35.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.—In the Senate, the exemption bill was recommitted the Committee on Military affairs. Senate bill to provide for reorgination of troops taken up; Johnston of La., moved to transfor the bill to secret calendar, pending which, the Senate resolved into secret session.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16.—In the Northern papers of the 14th, including the the evening edition of the American, much space is devoted to the proceedings and speeches of the great war meeting in Richmond. In the House of Representatives, Dawson offered a resolution requesting the President to use all honorable means to bring about peace, with every proper guarantee, which shall protect the Southern States in the enjoyment of their rights laid on the table by a vote of 73 against 42.

Williams offered a series of resolutions declaring it would be inconsistent with honor and dignity to make further offers to the rebels. This was also tabled 81 against 52.

Senator Morgan was nominated as successor of Fessenden, but the nomination was withdrawn.

Cairo telegrams of the 9th says the immense fleet that went up the Tennessee river has reached there, crowded with troops, army material, &c. It numbers fifty-six steamers. General A. J. Smith's forces are on board, bound down the Mississippi river.

Twenty-one vessels laden with cotton from Savannah, arrived at N. Y. on the 14th.

Gold 208.

A modest young soldier, not long since, while tarrying a short time away from his command, left a portion of his wardrobe with his hostess which he subsequently wrote for, and his astonishment can only be imagined by peruing following poetic response:

I hope, dear sir, you won't get hurt—
I'll frankly tell you all about it—
I have made a SHIFT of your old SHIRT,
I hope you may make a SHIFT without it.

An old bachelor says the most difficult surgical operation in the world is to take the jaw out of a woman.

OFFICIAL.

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order, No. 2, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable, an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

feb 18-d6t R. E. LEE, Gen'l.